TWO MONARCHS MEET

Emperor William and King Humbert Greet Each Other at Venice.

The Kaiser to Visit Francis Joseph at Vienna This Week and Later to Attend a Wedding at Coburg.

(Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 7.-The greatest interest is taken here in the exchange of courtesies which took place to-day at Venice between Emperor William and King Humbert, of Italy. Dispatches from Venice say that the Von Moltke, with the Emperor on board, arrived at the port of Malamocco, off the bay of Venice, at 10 o'clock this morning. The German war ship was met by five steamers containing a party of German residents and the municipal authorities, etc. m. an artillery salute announced ice of the Von Moltke into the harbor. During the passage from Malamocco Emperor William remained on the the Von Moltke, replying to the salutes. The Emperor was greeted with hearty cheers on both sides. The quay of the Riva Degli Schiaboni and the ducal palace were filled with an immense throng of spectators, while all the buildings along the canal and all the vessels in the basin of St. Mark were crowded with people and

A thunder of gunpowder salutes and hurrahs from the spectators greeted the Em-Upon the Emperor's arrival, King Hum-bert and his nephew, the Duke of Abruzzi, immediately put off in a boat and boarded the Von Moltke, where they were cordially received by the German Emperor. The King and Emperor William remained in conversation about twenty minutes, after which King Humbert left the Von Moltke and returned to the palace. Soon after King Humbert's visit the Kaiser landed and returned the visit of the King at the palace. While on his way to visit King Humbert, Emperor William was cheered with great enthusiasm by the immense crowd which had assembled on the piazza of St. Mark, and in response to the continual "Vivas," the Emperor and the King presented themselves at a window of the ducal palace and bowed their acknowledg-

The meeting between Emperor William and King Humbert is believed to have no political significance beyond an avowal the cordial personal friendship existing between the royal houses of Italy and Germany. The interest, so far as the publie is concerned, centers in the invitation extended to the Emperor asking him to visit the arsenal. Emperor William will be the first monarch who has been so honored, as the arsenal is by 'aw closed against all foreigners. Had the Empress of Germany accompanied the Emperor, Queen Margaret would also have gone to the latter city. But it is understood the Empress did not feel equal to the fatigues All the arrangements are complete for the

approaching meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph, at Vienna April 13. As a special compliment upon this occasion Emperor Francis Joseph, on Wednesday last, paid a farewell visit of one hour to Prince Reuse, the retiring German embassador at Vienna. A COMING WEDDING.

After leaving Vienna Emperor William will go to Karlsruhe for some capercallzie shooting with the Grand Duke of Baden. From Karlsruhe the Emperor will go to Coburg to be present at the wedding, April 19, of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria Melita of Coburg-Edinburg. At Coburg Emperor William will meet Queen Victoria, and will afterwards enjoy some shooting at Wartburg with the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. From Wartburg the Emperor will probably go to Bamberg, where he will inspect his Bavarian regiment of Uhlans. After the wedding the Grand Duke of Hesse and his bride will go to the chateau of Roseneau, near Coburg, and the next day they will travel to the Grand Duke's shooting seat of Kranichstein, near Darmstadt, and will afterward

enter Darmstadt in state. The idea current in some quarters that these meetings of the allied Emperors have some bearing upon a possible disarmament of the armies of Europe may be dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that next year's Austro-Hungarian military budget, approved since the return of Francls Joseph from his visit to William at Abbazzia, shows an increase of 4,000,000 florins. This increase is chiefly to be devoted to the augmentation of the peace effectiveness of the army.

Private telegrams from St. Petersburg say every effort is being made to induce the Czar to visit Berlin, but these efforts have so far been without success. The giant statue of Germany from the Chicago world's fair is now being hoisted to the top of the new Reichstag Bullding. Emperor William has consented to the erection of the statue in honor of Prince Bismarck at the west entrance of the Reichstag, and has expressed the desire that the work be hurried forward, so as to enable the Prince to attend its unveiling. The sum of \$325,000 has been collected towards the fund for the erection of the memorial. The exhibition of American appliances for electric lighting from the world's fair is attracting much attention. These appliances are exhibited in the Museum of Liberal Arts, under the direction of Professor Lessing Apropos of the anti-Semite demands that legal proceedings be taken against the Hebrew mode, as prescribed by the ritual, of slaughtering animals, on the ground that it involves cruelty, a book has been just published which contains the views of 253 prominent man on the question. Of this number, fifty-three professors of physiology pathology, including Prof. Virchow and Sir Joseph Lister, surgeon extraordinary to the Queen of England, and Profs. Dubols, Reynaud and Pettinhofer, 151 veterinary surgeons and fourteen leading proprietors of slaughter houses, assert that the Hebrew mode of slaughtering animals

The trial of Herr Waldemar, accused of usury, the accusation arising from the developments of the Hanover gambling scandal, has been fixed for this week. But, owing to the large number of officers involved as witnesses and to the fact that many of them sent medical certificates excusing them from attendance, the trial was adjourned until next week.

is the least cruel, and that nothing can be

said against it from the point of view of

CHARGES AGAINST CAPRIVI. The Vorwarts accuses Caprivi of having made an unworthy compact with the Alsatian members of the Reichstag, alleging that the Chancellor promised not to use the dictator clause of the exceptional laws against the social organs in the Reichstag on condition that no complaints calling for a revival of the clause were brought before the Reichstag. Yet Prince Von Hollingho-Schillingsfurst, the lieutenant of the Emperor in Alsace-Lorraine (the Reichsland), recently suppressed the Liberal Volks Zeitung. This suppressing was then attributed to a petty desire upon the part of the Prince to show that the dictator clause was not aimed against socialism but against the persistent opponents to German annexation, and that clause, which had been a dead letter for ten years, still exists. On its face the charge made by the Vorwarts against Caprivi looks like a fabrication, but the Socialist papers so often get hold of important political news that the accusations cause some dissatisfaction and an official explanation will be demanded in the

Reichstag The Reichstag has adopted the stamp duty bill as amended in committee. Count Von Kanitz submitted a motion urging Caprivi to introduce a bill to create a state monopoly, with a minimum price of all transactions in foreign grain and mill products. It is understood that in addition to fifteen officers dismissed for connection with the Hanover gambling scandal, thirteen others have been reduced in rank and sent to towns in which there are but small garrisons, and therefore but very little military

amusement. Mme. Albani (Mrs. Ernest D. Gye), after a successful series of concerts here, has gone to Leipsic and Munich. Count Von Hochburg. the intendent general of the imperial opera, has been negotiating for the appearance of

Mme. Albani during next winter's season. On the Grand Canal.

VENICE, April 7 .- Shortly after noon King Humbert took luncheon with Emperor William. At 3:30 p. m. Emperor William visited the Cathedral and, accompanying King Humbert on board the Volturno, was received with cheers, the sailors manning the yards and the band playing the German Emperor William then went to the where he was received by Vice Noce and staff. His imperial Majesty made a thorough examination of the Italian iron-clad Sicilia. There was a family dinner at the palace this evening in honor of Emperor William. The grand canal is splendidly illuminated and covered with gondol is. Emperor William and the King, accompanied by their respective suites, entered the royal gondola at 10 p. m. and tered the royal gondola at 10 p. m. and the window, and with infantile spite say: "Mean old tattle-tale, tattle-tale!"

The "little bird" story worked well that time surely.

also visited the basin of St. Marks and made an excursion on the lagoon nearly as far as Leido. Their Majesties returned to their apartments in the palace at 11 p. m., amid hearty cheers from the immense crowd which remained out of doors everywhere to greet them.

STEALING THEIR PLANS.

Americans Said to Have Spies in

British Ship Yards. LONDON, April 7 .- The Engineer prints to-day a copy of a letter received from the United States which declares that the Washington government is anxious to obtain information about the new war ships being built for the British government, as well as about the large commercial vessels, which are now in course of construction. But, according to the letter, the representatives of the United States government "go about it in such a gulet way that it is difficult to detect them." The letter then proceeds to detail how the Yarrow Ship-building Company refused information con-cerning the new boilers intended for the famous torpedo destroyer Havock to an American official who, thereupon, according to the letter, set to work, and within six weeks had the plans of everything the Yarrows had ever made. It is further declared that Englishmen in America and Americans in England are supplying such information; that even the lines of English yachts designed to compete for the America's cup were in the hands of an American lesigner before the American ship-builders began to build the American cup defenders. The Engineer says that it prints the let-ter in the public's interest, and adds that it only withholds a paragraph referring to the chief engineer of certain yards used for building men-of-war, as this paragraph contains statements which it is not advisable

Sicilian Socialists on Trial. PALERMO, Sicily, April 7.-The courtmartial of the ten persons forming the Socialist committee of the famous Fasci Di Lavitory Society, said to have been responsible for the Eisturbances which have recently taken place in various parts of Italy, opened to-day. The accused, including Deputy De Felice Guiffrida and Dr. Barbato, are all charged with conspiring against the state and with inciting to civil war. The trial will last three weeks. The examination of the accused alone will occupy several days. Two hundred witnesses

Parade of Anarchists.

BRUSSELS, April 7.-There was a parade of Anarchists here this evening. A black flag was carried in the procession, which was very disorderly, the Anarchists continuously shouting, "Death to the bour-geois." Finally the Anarchists came into collision with the police. There was a sharp fight and six of the leaders of the disturbance were arrested.

Prince Killed by an Elephant. ROME, April 7.-Dispatches received here from Zanzibar announce that Prince Eugene Ruspoli, son of the Mayor of Rome, while on an exploring expedition, on Dec. last, was killed by an elephant. The late Prince's caravan reached Zanzibar to-day, after a long and wearisome journey back from the Somali district, where the Prince

THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. Young Negroes Receive Practical Instruction in Manual Arts.

Review of Reviews. Tuskegee has a broad conception of its mission. It is not planted in central Alabama in order to cultivate in the minds of a carefully secluded lot of young negroes the lelusive idea that a smattering of Latin, Greek, trigonometry and psychology-added to a very imperfect knowledge of the rudimentary branches-can win the battle of life for the colored man in America, either as an individual or a race. Nothing is more remote from the spirit and methods of Tuskegee than the absurd notion that the thing to carry to young plantation negroes in Alabama is the old-fashioned curriculum of the smaller New England college of twenty-five years ago. The Tuskegee School has no desire to educate young negroes away from sympathy with the masses their own race, nor to spoil them for the practical work that their own region has to offer them. On the other hand, the Tuskegee School is no fomenter of race discords and has no sympathy with the idea of the regeneration of the negro race through politics. It believes in the essential unity of all the population of the South, and seeks to cultivate and perpetuate respect, confidence and mutual good will be tween the black and white races. There are two principal advantages in

the large landed domain-1,440 acres-which the Tuskegee Institute has acquired. Nearly all of the students come to the school se poor that they are compelled to work their way through. The school farm affords employment for many of these pupils. On the other hand, it is an important part of the work of the school to teach thoroughly the art of practical agriculture. With nearly a thousand persons living in the school dormitories and cottages, many of the products of the farm and gardens can be utilized in the school kitchens. Moreover, a considerable area of land is desirable for the best success of the other practical trades and industries that go to make up the industrial side of life and instruction at such a school as Tuskegee. Thus it happens that one portion of the and affords extensive beds of clay, and the students have made all the bricks that have been used in the construction of several new school buildings, besides making brick for sale to out-

Most of the important buildings on the

side purchasers.

grounds have been built wholly by student labor, with the threefold result of good practical training in the several building trades, the giving of work to students who could not otherwise enjoy the advantages of the institution, and the eking out of the school's financial resources. Plastering, as well as brick making and brick laying, is practically and regularly taught. So large a farm makes it necessary to own horses and mules and agricultural implements, and this fact affords a basis for the maintenance of a good shop of horse shoeing and general blacksmithing-a shop patronized not only by the school farm itself, but by many farmers outside. Wheelwrighting also grows of necessity out of the making and care of the wagons and other vehicles of the farm; and the repair and painting of vehicles for many people in the country round about has resulted, as a testimony to the efficiency of the shop. The practical opportunity for instruction in carpentry is very considerable, where the barns, and and most of the more important school buildings have all been constructed by student labor, not to speak of a number f neat residences. A portion of the farm is heavily timbered, and affords opportunity for instruction in sawmill work-while the output is at the same time utilized for the supply of materials for buildings, fences and so on. Harness making, tinning, shoe making and mattress making are among the other trades taught and carried on for the support of students and profit of the institution. The young women are taught sewing, cooking, laundrying and all other departments of housekeeping. The printing office is an important adjunct of the institution, and it turns out very credible specimens of typographical work, doing a large amount of job printing for patrons outside of the institution, besides printing the college catalogues and one or two small journals conducted by the faculty and students.

Swimming for Women. Swimming has become a fashionable amusement for San Francisco women, and they are proving themselves to be quite as expert as their brothers in mastering the myteries of this accomplishment. Two mornings each week are set apart at the Olympic Club for their especial benefit, and the swimming tank is alive with blue iersey suits and caps to match. They are first put through a rudimentary course of instructions and as soon as they gain confl lence they become rackless and take the high dive and back somersault with utter disregard of consequences, and to the dismay of the instructor. Their ignorance of how to manage themselves after they strike the water does not deter them from making heroic leaps from the gallery, a distance of twenty feet. While one woman is being rescued from a watery grave another fearless one plunges into the water and flounders there until some one comes to her assistance. The delights of diving have captivated their fancy, and they must dive at any cost. Those who have been practicing for a year have acquired a thorough knowledge of both the practica and theoretical side of the art, and are accomplished swimmers taking the cutaway dive, the arrow and back somersault with grace and ease. They leave their dignity at home, and enter into the sport with all the zest that men do; ride on each other's shoulders, and execute all sorts of fancy groupings, the most diffi-cult of which is the "float," the latest feature introduced into the class.

Hard on the Canary.

Somerville Journal. A little West Somerville girl was punished the other day for something she had done which she was told not to do. While her eyes were wet with tears she demanded of her mother with a pout: "Well, who told you?"
"O! a little bird told me." As the mother left the room she heard

BEN KING FOUND DEAD

Heart Disease Takes the Brilliant Musician and Poet.

Gave a Performance at Bowling Green, Ky., with Opie Read, the Author, the Night Before His Demise.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 7.-Ben King, the Michigan poet and humorist, who appeared at the opera house here last night with Opie P. Read, the novelist, was found dead in bed at his room in the Morehead House this morning. When the clerk went to his room to wake him to go to Owensbore on the 4 c'clock train Mr. King could not be aroused. Repeated knocking at the door brought no response and an entrance to the room was effected through the transom. Mr. King was lying in bed dead. He had evidently died from heart disease. The remains will be sent to his home at St. Joseph, Mich., where he has a wife and two children.

Ben King was a versatile Western genius

whose star was in the ascendant. He was blessed with so many natural gifts that it is difficult which to mention first as being most distinctive of his talents. He was thirty-five years old, and in his native town, "old St. Joe," as he christened it in one of his original lyrics, he was looked up to and honored with the same feeling that Indianapolls has for Whitcomb Riley. In fact, he was much the same sort of a man as Riley, and might some day have become equally as popular as a platform entertainer. He had been writing dialect, mostly negro, since a boy under the nom de plume of "Bow Hackley." It was under this name that he first gained an entrance to the Century Magazine. "Bow Hackley" had been a popular contributor to Chicago daily papers for years without his real name being known. His little pathetic poems, sometimes brought tears and then again laughter. They were copied over the country, and the editor's mail contained letters of inquiry almost daily from people who wanted to know "Bow Hackley." All this time Ben King was traveling over the country selling pianos for Kimball's. He was a wonderfully clever performer, being a great imitator and a perfect comedian with the plano-forte. One day five years ago the Chicago Press Club made an excursion across Lake Michigan to "St. Joe," and was highly entertained by Ben King. He sang, played and recited his poems. He was toasted and became a popular favorite at once, being carried back to Chicago almost on the shoulders of the brightest newspape writers in Chicago. He was placed in the seat of honor at a stag party in the Press Club when Max O'Rell, the noted humorist; Herrmann, the magician; Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist; Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, and a number of celebrated dramatic lights were also present. For the time being Ben King was the star performer of them all. He was made a member of the press club, quit selling planos and devoted himself from that time to literary and musical pursuits. It was no unusual thing for King to give a twentyminute operetta which he had composed words and all, on the day of the entertainment. He was a retiring young man, very droll, and did most of his writing between midnight and daylight. After locating in Chicago he dropped his nom de plume and wrote over his own name. He had the faculty of composing striking original bits in prose as well as poetry, which were invariable favorites with exchange editors. His poetry was stolen right and left, from Maine to California, and sent to magazines by the shameless would-be wits, who unblushingly palmed them off as original Nothing was so extensively treated in this manner as his little poem, "Nothing but-," which he dashed off one night in the Chicago Press Club three years ago, and which runs as follows: "Nothing to do but work;

Nothing to eat but food; Nothing to wear but clothes

To keep one from being nude "Nothing to breathe but air-Quick as a flash 'tis gone-Nowhere to fall but off. Nowhere to stand but on

"Nothing to comb but hair, Nowhere to sleep but bed Nothing to weep but tears: No one to bury but dead.

'Nothing to sing but songs; Ah, well, alas and alack! No where to go but out; Nowhere to come but back.

"Nothing to see but sights: Nothing to quench but thirst: Nothing to have but what we've got. Thus through our lives we're cursed.

'Nothing to strike but a gait-Everything moves that goes. Nothing at all but common sense Can ever withstand these woes."

Richard Wister. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 7.-Richard Wister, the last of the eccentric millionaire Wister brothers, of Philadelphia, who have made their home in this city for several years, died at 7:30 this evening of a broken heart. Ever since the death of his brother Lewis, which occurred in the city a few weeks ago, he had grieved incessantly and had refused to touch food. The Wisters had a faithful housekeeper, Mary McIntyre, who is said to have been left Richard's sole heir. If this be true she is undoubtedly a "millionairess." On the other hand, it is asserted that Mr. Wister only left her a few thousand as a reward for her long service. The Wisters in Philadelphia were what the Vanderbilts are in New York. They were rich and did not work. The direct heirs are Richard and Charles, brothers. Although not twins, were so much alike that no could dectect the difference. It is estimated

that their wealth is little short of \$10,000,000. Col. John S. Skiles.

DENVER, Col., April 7.-Col. John S. Skiles, one of the best-known military men in the country, a close friend of ex-President Hayes and a Colorado pioneer, is Colonel Skiles was born in Uniontown, Pa., Nov. 15, 1826, and served in the Mexican and civil wars. At the battle of South

Mountain he lost an arm, and the wound caused his death. Ira Mayhew. DETROIT, April 7 .- Ira Mayhew, a wellknown business college educator and textbook author, dropped dead to-day. He was

eighty years old. THE MAORIS.

Nature Provides Their Food and Work Is Made to Resemble Play.

Fortnightly Review. The Maori live mainly on the food that nature has provided, but adds to it provision of various kinds imported from other lands. His native cloth (tappa) has long gone out of use, and European fabrics have taken its place. The men are clad in English style, though seldom wearing shoes. The women, also shoeless, as a rule, dress with taste, and abjure goregous colors, sham jewelry, and loud display, but are greedy of lace trimmings, ostrich feathers, artificial flowers and adornments of a similar kind. To pay for their new wants the copra of commerce is made from the dried fruit of the cocoanut. Cotton is picked, or the magnificent oranges are gathered, when a paying market can be found. They take the trouble to

make lime juice on the same condition, but their chief export is coffee, for which a market is always sure. The height and wildness of the trees make the picking of berries a slow process, but planting and pruning to keep the growth within bounds would involve too much continuous care to be acceptable. Manuring the Maori regards as filthy and detestable, a practice unknown to his fathers, and exciting only disgust in himself. Meanwhile, the coffee tree in its wild state flourishes as the Maori old in his. The breaking of the branches by the lads who climb to pick may serve as a rough kind of pruning, and do for the coffee what, in old times, war did for the man. When the seasons come, copra making, cotton picking and coffee or orange gathering are turned into picnic performances rather than made work in our sense of the

term. The people sally forth from the village in merry parties, and in this spirit the whole work of the country is done. Saturday they devote to cleaning their houses and collecting and preparing food for the Sunday, which is observed as a Sabbath of the ancient biblical kind. On three of the week days there is early morning service. Every day in every household is opened and closed with hymns and family prayer. On Sunday, clad in their best, they troop to church or prayer meeting from three to five times a day, and, after each service, assemble in appointed sections for examination by their elders as to the sermon they have heard or the Scripture which has been read. The intervals are

Sunday service, and not return till the day is done. At sunset the church is closed. There are no evening services, and the people are free, once more, to resume the habits of ordinary life.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

They Claim that the Church Is a Power for Good-Officers Re-Elected.

SALT LAKE, U. T., April 7 .- In the conference of the Latter-day Saints, this morning. Elder Lyman said that last January he was called to southern California, and visited the principal cities of the State in order to give the people the privilege of hearing the gospel. He said the church was doing as much good now as it did in the day of Brigham Young. Elder Brigham Young says he never witnessed so much of the power of good in the church as recently. The Saints had been forgiven their sins at the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple. At the afternoon session the authorities of the church presented the following names for the votes of the assembly: Wilford Woodruff; as prophet, seer and revelator and president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints of all the world; George O. Cannon, as first counsel of the first presidency; Joseph F. Smith second counsel of the first presidency; Lorenzo snow, as president of the twelve apostles. The enrollment of teachers and pupils in Sunday schools showed a total of 183,657.

BLAVATSKY'S FRIEND

Countess Wachmeister, from Theosophy Headquarters.

Not a Prophetess, but Says Annie Besant Can Never Wear the Shoes of the Late High Priestess.

New York Advertiser. The Countess Wachtmeister, a lady whose liberality has endeared her to the theosophic cuit of Europe, India and America, arrived on the Lucania on Saturday, and will remain the guest of Mrs. Meagher, of Fifty-ninth street, until Thursday, when, accompanied by Ernst T. Hargrove, of London, and our own William Q. Judge, she will cross the continent to San Francisco to play a star part in the annual convention of the American Theosophical Society. which convenes as a sort of sideshow to the midwinter fair on April 22. The Countess and her companion, although well up in the front ranks of theosophy, will not project their astral bodies to the land beyond the Rockies, but will travel in the manner of ordinary mortals.

The Countess owes her prominence in the theosophical world to the fact that she was for many years a sort of Boswell to Mme Blavatsky. She took her pen in her own noble hand recently and wrote a volume o recollections of the deceased priestess of theosophy, which she had printed on good paper and with chaste white binding at her own expense. The Countess Wachtmeister, it must be understood, is a lady of great wealth, and when, in 1880, she renounced spiritualism, of which ism she had been ar ardent and self-providing investigator, the propagandists of the higher religion of truth hailed her, in the words of Colone Olcott, as a "valuable acquisition." That the countess has "renounced" spiritualism does not exactly define her position

She rather feels that she has outgrown it Like the recently arrived Englishman who said "Your lager is a good drink, but a bottle of Bass is better," the countess feels that she has taken a step upward in the intellectual life when she declares that she has left spiritualism to embrace theosophy. To a Morning Advertiser reporter the lady said yesterday afternoon on this subject: "Spiritualism is at a standstill in London, if it be not on the decline. I do not make this statement dogmatically, but it is the result of my observation. What progress has spiritualism made within forty years? What proofs have followed the pro mulgation of the faith in spirit return? A present physical phenomena as introduced by mediums are generally rejected among the more intelligent of those who remain in the spiritualistic association, and are growing into disrepute as being frivolous and valueless even if genuine. Theosophy in London is making rapid strides. In fact, I may say that the his thought shows such marvelous growth

tory of no modern faith or school of There are to-day in London alone eight theosophic lodges, the largest of which i named, in commemoration of her great works in behalf of the grand principle that there is no religion higher than truth, after Mme. Blavatsky. It has three hundred members. It is only of recent years that theosophy has acquired a literature of its 'Isis unveiled' paved the way, and to-day there are no less than twenty philosophic works that may be called textbooks of theosophy and newspapers for the dissemination of the truths of soul life are becoming sufficiently numerous to meet the growing thirst for light."

The Countess came direct from India to New York. She accompanied Mrs. Annie Resant to the land of elephants and temples, who was engaged to lecture in Ceyon, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. The Countess is an old friend and present patron of the gifted apostle of the higher faith. The Countess is a well-preserved lady of about fifty, stout as to figure, with light hair, originally blond, but with a preponderance of silver hairs among the gold. Her face is forceful and inclined to masculinity, especially above the eyes, but she has a voice of peculiar softness and her culture and high breeding are manifest in her every act and utterance. She does not aspire to become a platform light, yet she showed every ability to entertain as she stood before the Lotus Club of children and junior Theosophists at No. 14 Madison street yesterday afternoon, and spoke for fifteen minutes of India and its natives, and of the worship of the soul that obtains in this most religious nation on the globe's surface. At the conclusion of the session of the

Lotus Club an informal reception was tendered the Countess. She was still suffering from the fatigue of the long journey from the Orient, and seemed to view the trans continental trip by rail with alarm. It is her ladyship's first visit to America, and she laughingly said to a group of young people who promptly, upon introduction asked her "how she liked America," that so far as she had observed Broadway is a vary fine street, the buildings in which Americans live are very tall and the ele vated railroads very noisy, but that she hoped to be able to answer the question intelligently several months hence, as she intended to see as much of the country as

Especially anxious is her ladyship to meet her "brother and sister Theosophists of Chicago," where she understands that the search for the higher truth is especially vigorous. Recalling her ladyship's intimacy with Mrs. Besant, the Morning Advertiser reporter asked: "Does Mrs. Besant to-day fill directly or remotely the position of temporal leader, head center or high priestess of theosophy once held by Mme. Blavat-

"By no means. That can never be. Mrs. Besant is an able woman, an extraordinary woman, and she is doing a great work for the cause of her faith, but no one can ever be to theosophy what Mme. Blavatsky was in her day and generation," the Countess replied with a distinctness of tone that was almost acerbic.

Building Up a Flock of Sheep. Colman's Rural World.

On a farm one of the cheapest as well as one of the best ways of building up a flock of sheep is to select the best of the ewes and breed to a full-blood ram of a good breed-one that is best adapted to your locality and the purpose for which you are keeping sheep. Keep on selecting the ewes, selecting a new ram every two years in order to infuse new blood. There is five times as much profit in mutton as in fleece. A sheep may be fed one-seventh of the food that an ox requires, and will make a growth of nearly three-quarters of a pound a day for the first 280 days of its life, when it becomes excellent mutton. For 600 days it will make nearly half a pound a day. Such sheep will net 6 cents a pound at the farm, but such sheep, too. having a large carcass, will have a large fleece in proportion.

Not That Man.

North American Review. The following anecdote I have never seen printed in this country, and I may be pardoned a digression to introduce it here: The intimate acquaintance that Talleyrand en-joyed with the literary celebrities of the day does not seem to have been shared by the mistress of his household. On one occasion the French statesman invited the Scotch historian Robertson to dine with him, and he advised Madame Talleyrand to glance at the works of their expected

POST - DINNER WOMEN

Chauncey M. Depew's Views on Lady Speakers at the Table.

An Accomplishment Which He Believes Many Women Would Soon Become Brilliantly Proficient In.

New York Herald.

"I do not see," said Chauncey Depew the other day, "why women should not become successful after-dinner speakers. There is a possibility of them' becoming even more popular in this art than men. I do not know but what it would be a lucrative profession for some bright, clever woman to adopt. But it would not be worth the effort it would cost unless there was especial talent."

"What do you consider the requirements for a successful after-dirner speaker, particularly in woman?" I asked.

"One of the first essentials to build upon would be a 'ready thinker,' combined with fluent and graceful speaking, a pleasing personality, a sparkling supply of wit and humor and well studied diction. All these attributes are absolutely necessary to a successful after-dinner speaker," he replied.

"One of the finest after-dinner speeches I ever listened to was delivered after a theatrical supper, just as the gray mist of the morning was giving way to daybreak, by Fanny Davenport at the Hoffman House. Fanny was then in her prime, and a pret-tier picture I seldom look upon, or a prettier speech I seldom listen to, as she stood there addressing that dinner party. Her words and movements were poetic, and the talent dis-

played phenomenal.

"Mrs. James Pender, of London, is another brilliant and entertaining after-dinner speaker. She never fails to please her most fastidious hearers.

"Lady Evans, who was Miss de Grase Stevens Van Wart, of New York, now wife of Sir Francis Evans, Gladstonian member for Southampton, England, made all the after-dinner and afternoon speeches for her husband in his absence, during his last election, and she proved to be a universal favorite, a fascinating speaker, and very much sought after as an after-dinner

BRILLIANT WOMEN SPEAKERS. "Brooklyn can boast of one or two wonderfully talented women who are known as successful after-dinner speakers. But the very best after-dinner address I ever listened to by a woman was delivered, unexpectedly, by Mrs. Ballington Booth. If she would adopt the profession to the exclusion of all else I think she would be the greatest success the world has ever known among women after-dinner speakers, and equally as good as any of the other sex I have ever heard. Her well-chosen words are forceful, still dainty and poetic; her attitudes are graceful, and she would always be the magnet of a dinner party as speaker. She is original, practical and entertaining, and I predict a bright and successful future for her in this calling, should she ever adopt it.'

After hearing such glowing accounts of praiseworthy women who are before the public as after-dinner speakers, from the crowned king of after-dinner speakers, I sought an interview with them. The following is what Mrs. Ballington Booth said about her ideas of women as after-dinner speakers, her experiences, and why she does not follow it as a profession: "I am quite sure that the Hon. Chavney Depew is far more qualified to speak upon this question than myself, hence his opinion would be much more valuable. Still, as have spoken occasionally in what might be described as after-dinner speeches, and as have very definite opinions upon the subect, so far as I am personally concerned will give them to you, lest any misunderstanding should arise concerning my work in this direction.

"I have not done so very much after-dinner speaking-eight or ten times at the most, and then only when I felt that there was a good opening and opportunity for introducing the subject of my other work to people who could not be reached in any other way, and whose interest and influence might be made materially useful to the lost and outcast ones whose cause we

"If I have been successful in this style of speaking it has, in my opinion, been entirely due to my theme and not to me as a speaker. My life work and my religion are vital subjects, burnt into my very soul by God, and as I speak always and only on these subjects I talk from the heart, not the head, of living truths, not fancies or sentiment or fiction. To talk naturally and with real (not assumed) feeling are two great essentials to public speaking, and those who live in their subject and speak out from a heart inspiration are bound to lose self-consciousness, and, being moved themselves, they carry their audience with them without effort. Besides, we believe that God, whose message we deliver, if we deliver it faithfully, will Himself inspire our hearts as He did His messengers of

MRS. BOOTH'S VIEWS. "I should imagine that dinner itself was the greatest hindrance in the way of afterdinner speakers. I have never taken part in such a dinner, but have been on hand at its conclusion to fulfill my part of the programme. My first reason for this is that I am a Salvationist and costly banquets are distasteful to us, as well as inconsistent with our lives, which are consecrated to God for the seeking and saving of the poor and outcast. I should feel the shadow of this inconsistency hanging heavily over me while I pictured the need, misery and sorrow of the poor had I just been partaking of costly viands. Consequently speaking is far easier and can be done with less effort if one has eaten sparingly, and I think this applies to the brief and sociable after-dinner speaking as well as to public platform addresses. If you are to speak at all, you must speak well-that is, you must do your best and make a mark. You must do something worth doing, even if the time allotted to you be only ten or fifteen minutes. In my opinion, those who talk only for the sake of talking had better remain

a purpose in view when I speak, I am not in a position to judge of those who speak only for the entertainment of others, and on matters of less serious import. "I cannot say much as to the futures of this profession, or of the fortunes to be made by women in this direction, as I have never for one moment entertained the thought of speaking for remuneration. have never taken, myself, one cent for any of my public speaking, although on one occasion a very spontaneous collection was taken up for the work of the army in the slums, by a club of gentlemen whom I addressed. In the interest and enthusiasm of the moment they had rolled the fruit off the dishes and used the dessert service as a receptacle for bills of every denomina-

"There is undoubtedly just as much like-

lihood of women making a success in this

field as men, providing they take up topics that women can treat naturally and en thusiastically. I am of the opinion that women can do everything that men can do. and that there is every probability that she will do it better if she follows the bent of her own inclinations and tender heart and uses the natural grace and modesty with which God has gifted her. "Regarding myself, I would never follow this as a pursuit. My life is consecrated to a very different service, and if the work to which I have dedicated myself were taken from me I should by preference re tire into quiet private life as I never could bring myself to speak for money, especially es I feel that any success I have is not due to any gift or talent of my own, but to God's special blessing and inspiration. In this I am sure that I voice the sentiments of thousands of other women who in the ranks of the army have become useful and inspiring speakers."

The Horses Wanted.

The rapid increase in the luxurious style

of living that is now prevailing calls for

an enormous increased supply of carriage horses, well bred, shapely and thoroughly

trained; the extension of trade and com-

merce calls for a large, heavy animal, that

can draw heavy loads a short distance and at a rate of speed that is consistent with safety in the crowded streets of our cities and such horses, weighing 1,600 to 1,800 pounds, are in demand at prices that would astound a great many farmers. The roadster is in demand. sinewy, robust animal that is capable of ceding for hours at a gait of not less than eight or ten miles an hour, and covering a few miles at even a quicker pace. This is a horse of luxury, and is an animal of high breeding and thorough training to fit it for use in all circumstances. Horseback riding is also steadily growing in pop-ularity as a fashionable amusement and recreation, and there is a field for intelligent breeding as well as training that can very properly go hand in hand with the ordinary work of the farm. In short, has already begun its campaign against spent in discussing the public announcements—which are always made in church before the service—or in the gossip and bits of scendal which they dearly love. So assiduous are they that women will often leave their homes at daylight for the early spent in discussing the public announce—ments—which are always made in church before the day for the dinner arness, of pleasure and of fashion in the society was to prevent the perpetration of a pretty sure market for such as can be brought up to the standard required by leave their homes at daylight for the early torian with Robinson Crusoe.

\$1,000.00 REWARD

That You Cannot Duplicate Our Low Prices.

A Solid Gold Baby Ring for 21c; regular price, 50c. A Solid Gold Baby Set Ring, three stones, 50c; regular price, \$1.25.

Alarm Clocks, 65c; only one to a customer; one-third-a regular \$1.50 clock.

A Stem-winding Watch for the workingman at \$2. Rolled Gold Chains, warranted five years, for 98c. Real Tortoise Shell Combs for \$1.75, worth \$3.50. Gold-filled Waltham Stem-wind Watches for \$9.98. Solid Gold Watches, \$14.50.

Six Sterling Silver Fancy Pattern Teaspoons, \$3.62. An Eight-day Walnut Mantel Clock for \$2.75.

Sterling Silver Novelties.

DIAMONDS

Horace A. Comstock

16 East Washington St.

REGULAR LOVE FEAST

The Commercial Travelers' Club Entertains the Candidates.

Then the Latter Do the Enine for the Drummers by Preaching Good, Eound Republican Doctrine.

A feature of the entertainment provided for the candidates by the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club, last night, was the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Secretary Swain. Of the incidents of the occasion the secretary had written: "And it came to pass that a great company of office seekers assembled in the hall of the drummers and said very affectionate words to the people and the drummers. Their tongues were loosened, and the music of their voices was like the rushing of many waters." With this original adaptation of a Scriptural passage, the secretary continued: "Dean Swift said that 'politics was the madness of many for the gain of a few,' but Dean Swift was not an American, and did not know that politics to a clean, healthy American is like coffee and bon-bons after a big dinner."

Secretary Swain's observations put the company into excellent humor, and the song by the Bald-headed Glee Club which followed was properly appreciated. Last night was "candidates' night" with the commercial travelers, and the invitation to Republican State and county candidates was accepted with a hearty good will. The cozy quarters of the club were crowded, and everybody was in a speaking humor. The remarks of the gentlemen present were interspersed by songs from the glee club and selections from the Marion Club or-

One of the strongest and happiest talks of the evening was made by Mark L. Forkner, of New Castle, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Bench. Although Mr. Forkner insisted that he was not in the habit of making speeches, he infringed on the rule last night and delivered a rousing Republican address. "I can't make a speech," he "but I'm like a woman or a drummer. I just talk, and talk, and talk." night he talked to the point. He could not remember when the Democratic party was not inimical to the business of the United States. From its beginning it had been averse to American interests. Mr. Forkner did not want to make a tariff speech, but he could not refrain from showing how the ariff legislation all grew out of the cotton trade. He thought that if the business of the cotton dealers was done away with there would be no serious opposition to protective tariff. Again, the Democratic party has never been right on any question. The peaker believed that there never was a time when the Democracy was in power that the power was not based on a fraudulen vote, and he harged that this same colossal fraud is carried on in Indiana by the unjust ier'slative apportionment. Mr Former adnitted that the Democratic party could control the country when the country needed no management, but never in the history of the party did it steer aright when a crisis was on. In concluding his remarks he said: "If General Harrison had been at the head of this country when the crisis came a business hand would have been at the helm, and although there might have been a little pinching, the country would have sailed through it all right." William L. Taylor, candidate for Attor-

ney-general, was among the drummers last night and had a word to say. "I have observed," said Mr. Taylor, "that this Democracy is a sort of malaria, a disease or species of grip that is going around the world. Democracy is not education; it is taken in like the infant takes milk-because it has to. Coxey's army to-day is nothing more than a congestive chill brought on by the malaria of Democracy, by want, closed factories and distress. Its the first time in the history of man that the poor have united as an army, and it would not have happened with Benjamin Harrison in the chair. Coxey is not to blame. It is simply a chill brought on by Democracy." Mr. Taylor closed an excellent speech by referring to the words of the immortal Lincoln: "The Republican party is a ship and all outside is a raging, poisterous sea."

A. H. Purdue, candidate for State Geologist, was present, and talked of his canvass and the need of an official in this department who would make prominent the economic phase of the State in his geologcal reports. Just before the close of the meeting the notes of "Marching through Georgia," from the instruments of the Marion Club Orchestra, found a responsive chord in the breast of Rhody Shiel and aroused all the eloquence of his nature. He made a three-minute speech that closed with a thunder of applause. Additional remarks were made by Vinson Carter, William H. Schmidt, Al Harney, A. J. Joyce, E. W. Grubbs, Al Taffe, Frank E. Shaw and others. Every candidate had his inning and none were backward.

The Brighton Game To-Day. At Brighton Beach this afternoon, at 3:30, the Louisville Deppens will tackle the Brightons, and the batting order will be as

Deppens-Phil Reccius. 2d; Charles Schael. c.: Jim Long, l. f.; Pete Browning, 1st; Nick Reeder, 3d; Bob Langsford, s. s.; Leon Viau, p.; Fatty Cline, r. f.; Jim Davis, c. f. Brighton-Al Fisher, 2d; F. Schaub, c.; E. Donavan, l. f.; F. McCauley, 1st; R. Schaub, 3d; Dug Barnes, s. s.; M. Con-ners, p.; C. Watters, r. f.; Ed Brewer, c. f. The Chicago Whitings will play the Brightons next Sunday.

Says They Work the Hotels. fraud on hotel keepers, and yesterday the

rence, of the Spencer House, caused the arrest of S. Straus, J. Boehm and J. Silverstein on the charge of larceny. They were located at Shelbyville by Mr. Lawrence, The first of the week the three men stopped at the Spencer House, claiming to be sole agents of the Electric Automatic Call Company, of New Haven, Conn. Two days ago they left the house, and, it is claimed, they took with them some of the hotel property. At Shelbyville the trio represented themselves as patent medicine

HAD THE WRONG MAN.

Young Bloods Come to Grief Trying to Bounce Ed McGinniss at the Bates.

There was a bit of excitement about the Bates House billiard parlor, last night, when several youthful sports came to grief in an attempt to trounce Edward McGinnis, the manager of the room. Yesterday afternoon one of the youthful sports rented a carriage from a down town livery stable in the name of another of the youthfuls. The victim and victimizer met at the billiard rooms last night and a dispute arose between the two. McGinnis is an atomic weight himself, but he "heaved" both into the street. Gathering small reinforcements they again entered the billiard room determined to leave their mark on McGinnis. This time the whole bevy was neatly pummeled by the man who presides over the billiard room and again ejected from the

Two Men Injured.

J. H. Coppock, residing at No. 242 North New Jersey street, had his right leg broken below the knee yesterday. He was employed at the Parry cart works and was run over by a thousand-pound truck. Dr. C. I. Fletcher attended him. Mike Sullivan, residing at No. 236 South West street, while working in the Merrill street sewer, had his right hand caught in the cables and was badly injured. He was also attended by Dr. C. I. Fletcher.

Silverware Stolen.

The residence of R. H. Hall, No. 210 North Meridian street, was entered Thursday night by burglars, who secured various articles of silverware valued at \$100. Entrance was effected by prying open a front window. There were evidently two thieves, as footprints on the side porch indicated that one thief had opened the spring lock in the side door and admitted a companion after first passing through the front room.

Charged with Cruelty. Herman Cordes was arrested yesterday by humane officer Orlopp on a charge of cruelty to animals. It is charged that

Cordes overworked a sick mule on April 3. Food Market Closed. The food market closed yesterday, and

the furniture has been removed. Odds and Ends. Loaf sugar should be used always for tea.

Do not approach contagious disease with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the vapor. Preventives are preferable to pill or powder. To clean hair brushes quickly and easily, take a desertspoonful of hartshorn to a quart of cold water in a wash basin. Dip

in the hair of the brushes, and rub them together until clean. Then rinse well with cold water; rub dry with a towel and stand upright at an open window. One can test a cake's baking by drawing it to the edge of the oven and listening for the faint, sputtering sound which will continue until it is ready to take out. This is a

better trial than the broom splinter thrust into the dough. A most useful article with which to scale fish is the ordinary currycomb. Grass the fish by the mot A with a protected finger, and the operation, pursued from tail to head, will be found very practical. There is room for an invention in this suggestion. When it is desired to use carbolic acid as a disinfectant it should be mixed with boiling water. This promptly overcomes the usual antagonism between the acid and the water and converts them into a

When a glove tears apart at the thumb seam it means one of two things. Either the glove is too small or the kid is not as elastic as it might be. Sewing the seam together does not help the matter, for the seam only pulls apart at the next wearing. Therefore take a needleful of rather heavy twist or silk, to match the glove, carefully and neatly buttonhole the edge of the rent all the way around, then go back and forth with your thread, slipping it under the stitches, making a sort of lattice work across the opening. This gives to every motion of the hand and is neat in appear-

permanent solution, which will keep for

SLEEPLESSNESS, Nervous De-



and kindred ailments, whether resul from over anxiety, overwork or study, or from unnatural habits or excesses, are treated as a specialty, with great success, by the Staff of Specialists attached to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Personal examinations not

always necessary. Many cases are successfully treated at a distance. ASTHMA. A new and wonderfully treatment has been discovered for Asthma and Hay Fr. ..., which can be sent by Mail or Express.

It is not simply a palliative but a radical For pamphlets, question blanks, references and particulars, in relation to any of the above mentioned diseases, address with ten cents in stamps, World's Dispens ary Medical Association, 663 Main Street